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Amdt. dated July 6, 2004
Reply to Office action of May 5, 2004

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REMARKS

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the careful review of this application. Claims 1-25 remain pending.

Anticipation Rejections under 35 U.S.C.§ 102(e)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e), as being anticipated by Orr et al. (Orr) (U.S. Pat. 6,463,459). The rejection is respectfully traversed. For the reasons put forth below, Applicant respectfully asserts that Orr fails to identically disclose each and every feature specified in independent claim 1.

In support of the 35 U.S.C § 102(e) rejection the Examiner asserts that Orr et al. (hereafter Orr) teaches a method for enabling access to resources connected to client nodes of a network. This assertion is incorrect. First, the Orr patent is directed to a thin-client/server computing architecture (Column 3, lines 43-46). Whereas, the independent claims 1, 12 and 21 of the claimed invention, are directed to a client/server architecture, where each client/server is a separate computer. Therefore, each client can act as a server where any one of the clients can provide resources to other clients thus acting as a server. In case of a thin-client/server architecture the majority of the processing occurs at the server. The client is typically only involved with displaying the user interface and processing keyboard and mouse events and forwarding them to the server. Because the thin client does not perform intense processing, the software and hardware requirements for the thin-client are minimized. This in turn helps to reduce costs. Typically, in this architecture, multiple concurrent users log on and run applications in separate, protected session on a single server. Each separate, protected session is called a virtual desktop. Therefore, one user may be associated with multiple virtual desktops being displayed on

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one client, thus only needing one screen to control all virtual desktops (Column 1, lines 40-51). As such, the clients in Orr is incapable of providing access to any resources connected to the client nodes of a network. Only the server is capable of providing resources to the client.

Next, the Examiner asserts that Orr teaches a method for providing a remote client identification code and a password to the remote client using a DCOM enabled link. The Applicant respectfully traverses this assertion because the portion of the reference relied upon by the Examiner (col 6, lines 37-44) does not disclose sending client logon information, i.e. username and password, over a DCOM link. In fact, according to Orr, if a remote request is from a remote system connected over a network, the server passes the request to the VP broker i.e. a process, using a communication method such as the DCOM (Column 6, lines 40-44). Clearly, in Orr, the client identification and the password are not provided using a DCOM enabled link. Moreover, it is clear that the remote request reaches the server prior to the request being forwarded to VP broker by the server using the DCOM. It is unclear as to why the examiner contends that since the information travels from a remote client to the server over a network, DCOM is used.

The Examiner further alleges that Orr discloses receiving confirmation from the remote client that the establishing connection to the selected adapter has been complete. Applicant respectfully traverses this assertion because the portion of the reference relied upon by the Examiner (col 5, lines 66-67, col 6, lines 1-6) does not disclose what the Examiner alleges. In fact, the VP broker and VP agent of Orr are two processes executed on the server and cannot be compared to the remote client and local of the claimed invention. Moreover, the VP broker uses the username to update the VP broker database with an active status for the specified user name so that, when the VP broker receives a

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remote request, the VP broker validates the request by determining whether the status

field associated with the user is active or inactive (column 6, lines 17-20 and lines 59-61).

As Orr fails to teach each and every element of the claimed invention the

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 1, is patentable under 35 U.S.C

§102(e) over Orr. As claim 6 depends directly from claim 1, Claim 6 is patentable over

Orr for the reasons stated above. With respect to Guheen, Guheen does nothing to cure

the deficiencies described above with respect to Orr, therefore claim 6 is patentable under

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for the same reason set forth above. Accordingly, Applicant

respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of claims

1 and 6.

Obviousness Rejections under 35 U.S.C.§ 103(a)

Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr

as applied to claim 1, in view of Guheen et al. (Guheen) (U.S. Pat. 6,615,166). Claims 4-

5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr. Claims 7-8 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr as applied to claim 1, in

view of Kempf et al. (Kempf) (U.S. Pat. 6,374,308). Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr as applied to claim 1 above, in view of

McNeill Jr. et al. (McNeill) (U.S. Pat. 5,721,880). Claims 12, 15, and 19 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr in view of McNeill. Claims 13-

14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr. Claims 16-17

are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr-McNeill as applied

to claim 15 in view of Kempf. Claims 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Orr-McNeill as applied to claim 12 in view of (Guheen). Claims

21, 23, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr in

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view of McNeill, and Kempf. Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orr in view of McNeill, Kempf, and Guheen.

As explained in detail above, Orr fails to teach each and every feature of the independent Claim 1, of the claimed invention. Similarly, at least for the reasons stated above Orr fails to teach each and every feature of the independent claims 12 and 21. Claims 2-3 depend directly from claim 1. Since Guheen does nothing to cure the deficiencies described with respect to Orr, applying Orr to Guheen would not have resulted in a method for accessing resources connected to client nodes of network. Therefore, claims 2-3 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claims 4-5 depend from claim 1 therefore, at least for the above stated reasons with respect to Orr, claims 4-5 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claims 7 and 8 depend from claim 1, therefore, at least for the reasons stated above, claims 7-8 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, in view of Kempf. Moreover, Kempf does nothing to cure any of the deficiencies discussed above with respect to Orr.

Claims 9-11 depend from claim 1. McNeill, Jr. does nothing to cure any of the deficiencies discussed above with respect to Orr. Therefore, at least for the reasons stated above, claims 9-11 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, in view of McNeill Jr. Similarly claim 12 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, in view of McNeill Jr. for the same reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. As claims 15 and 19 depend from claim 12, claims 15 and 19 are patentable 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, in view of McNeill Jr. Similarly, claims 13-14 depend from claim 12, therefore, claims 13 and 14 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, at least for the reasons stated above. Claims 16-17 are likewise patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, McNeill as applied to claim 15, in view of Kempf. As claims 18 and 20 depend from claim 12,

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Claims 18 and 20 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Orr, McNeill as applied to

claim 12 in view of Guheen at least for the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

McNeill Jr., Kempf does nothing to cure any of the deficiencies discussed above with

respect to Orr, therefore, Independent claim 21 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

over Orr in view of McNeill Jr., and Kempf. Likewise, claims 22-25, which depend from

claim 21 are patentable.

Additionally, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness based on a

combination of references, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the

references or in the knowledge generally available to one having ordinary skill in the art,

to combine the references in the manner proposed. As explained above, the Examiner has

not established *prima facie* case of obviousness against the claimed subject matter

because one having ordinary skill in the art would not have combined Orr, Guheen,

Kempf and McNeill.

In sum, Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Orr, Guheen,

Kempf, and McNeill does not raise *a prima facie* case of obviousness against the subject

matter defined in independent claims 12, and 21 because: 1) the combination is based on

an improper comparison of the client/server architecture of the claimed invention with the

thin-client/server architecture of Orr, 2) the requisite motivation to combine Orr, Guheen,

Kempf and McNeill in the manner proposed by the Examiner is lacking, and 3) Guheen,

Kempf and McNeill do nothing to cure any of the deficiencies discussed above with

respect to Orr.

Thus Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the 35 U.S.C. §

103(a) rejection of independent claims 12 and 21. In a like manner, dependent claims 2-5,

7,8, and 9-11 which incorporate each and every element of the independent claim 1 are

patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over any combination of the cited prior art for at least

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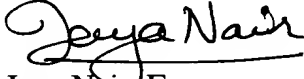Reply to Office action of May 5, 2004

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the same reasons discussed above. For the same reasons, dependent claims 13-20 which

incorporate each and every element of the independent claim 12, are patentable under 35

U.S.C. § 103(a) over any combination of the cited prior art. Similarly, dependent claims

22-25 which are patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over any combination of the cited

prior art since dependent claims 22-25 incorporate each and every element of the

independent claim 21.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant respectfully submits that all the pending

claims 1-25 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, a Notice of Allowance is

respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any questions concerning the present amendment, the

Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at (408) 749-6900 Ext 6926. If

any other fees are due in connection with filing this amendment, the Commissioner is also

authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-0805 (Order No. ROXIP142). A duplicate

copy of the transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTINE & PENILLA, LLP

Jaya Nair, Esq.
Reg. No. 46,454

710 Lakeway Drive, Suite 200
Sunnyvale, CA 94085
Telephone: (408) 749-6900
Facsimile: (408) 749-6901
Customer No. 25920